Nippon Times

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Upper Silesia Battle Admitted as Serious

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—The situation in Upper Silesia is critical, declared war correspondent Colonel Ernst von Hammer today, and he stressed that fighting behind the advanced Soviet spearheads has increased in ferocity.

Military quarters stated that a noticeable slowing down of the Soviet tidal wave surging westward has been reported at the beginning of the third week of the great battle in the east, but warned that this does not mean that the tremendous forces of the present struggle have abated.

Greatest struggles are reported to be raging especially at the industrial fortress of Upper Silesia and in the area east and southeast of Koenigsberg in East Prussia as well as at the towns of Breslau, Posen, Schneidemuehl, Thorn, Bromberg and Marienburg.

Frontline dispatches said that the Upper Silesian industrial district was exposed to particularly strong Soviet attacks and the defenders fought fanatically but the Soviet spearheads emerging from the Gleiwitz area penetrated Kattowitz and Beuthen and advanced southward.

German forces in this sector have established a 200-kilometer front between Cosel and Glogau which during the past 24 hours prevented the Soviets from establishing a major bridgehead on the western bank of the Oder River and smaller ones were narrowed down further. The German positions in front of Breslau likewise fought hard to check the Soviet attacks.

No new reports are available concerning the thrusts made by Marshal Gregory Zhokov's tank spearheads into the border of Brandenburg Province. It is learned only that the fortresses of Posen, Schneidemuehl and Thorn were successfully defended.

House-to-house fighting in raging in the northern part of Bromberg while to the west of the town, Soviet groups advanced to the north and northwest across the Netze and the Bromberg Canal despite stubborn German resistance.

In East Prussia, the Soviets brought up further fresh reserves and approached the eastern and northern front of Koenigsberg's defensive zone.

U.S. GETS POLISH NOTE

London Regime Wants Inter Allied Body Set Up

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, told the press today that the United States has received a memorandum from the exile Polish Government in London asking the establishment of an Inter Allied Commission to administer Poland until elections can be held, according to a Washington dispatch.

Grew declined to elaborate on the Polish note—understood to be a proposal by the Government to end its split with the provisional regime in Lublin, recognized by the Soviet Government—beyond saying that it is receiving consideration.

He also revealed that the Soviet Union has agreed to exempt the United States and Britain from the clauses in the Hungarian and Rumanian armistices giving the Soviet High Command control of all communications including code from those two countries.

HITLER, QUISLING MEET

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 28.—Norwegian Premier Vidkun Quisling was received by Fuehrer Hitler at the Fuehrer's headquarters today for a lengthy and cordial conversation and agreement was reached in the discussion of all problems concerning the two countries' common interests. Among those present at the talks were Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Josef Terboven, Reich Commissioner in Norway, and Norwegian Minister Stoeren to Germany.

TURKEY DETAINS KURIHARA

Japan Interns Envoy Goeker, Staff, Iguchi Reveals

Sho Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, and his staff have been interned since Saturday by the Turkish Government, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, disclosed at his foreign press conference on Monday. The Japanese Government, therefore, has interned Muzaffer Goeker, Turkish Ambassador to Japan, and his staff, Mr. Iguchi stated.

Mr. Iguchi declared that the Japanese Government was ready to give reciprocal treatment to Ambassador Goeker if the internment of Ambassador Kurihara were lifted. The Turks in Japan without diplomatic status are, in the meantime, still free to move about, the Spokesman revealed.

The reason given by the Turkish Government for its latest move, according to information from the Swedish Government, Japan's protecting power, was that the date set for Ambassador Kurihara's departure had arrived without the Ambassador leaving.

Meanwhile, negotiations are going on for visas for Ambassador Kurihara and his staff and Akira Yamaji, Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, and his staff, now in Ankara, Mr. Iguchi also revealed, adding that the Soviet Government has already agreed to give facilities to Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Japanese Minister to Rumania.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 28

In Hungary, the Soviets with strong forces attacked between the Danube and Lake Balaton to the north and from the area west of Budapest to the south and southwest, but they were beaten off in heavy fighting with 131 tanks destroyed. German garrison forces in Budapest are holding the western part of the city against continued Soviet attacks.

On both sides of the upper Vistula, fierce enemy attacks were repulsed or halted. In the Upper Silesian industrial district the enemy, using strong forces, succeeded in penetrating Kattowitz and Beuthen and in gaining ground southeastward from the area of Gleiwitz. Our Oder defense forces in whose ranks Volkssturm units are fighting successfully, continued to prevent the formation of major enemy bridgeheads between Kosel and Glogau, and in swaying offensive and defensive fighting repulsed the attacking Soviets at numerous points.

The enemy attacks against the positions outside Breslau with the storm center on the northern front remained unsuccessful. Posen, Schneidemiehl and Thorn are being defended successfully by their garrisons against fierce attacks. In Bromberg, house-to-house fighting is in progress in the northern part of the town. Crossing the Netze and the Bromberg canal, the enemy pushed further to the north and northwest against tough resistance. The attacks against our bridgeheads on the lower Vistula failed. In Marienburg, grim fighting is going on for the Castle.

In East Prussia, the enemy with strong forces continued his breakthrough attempts on both sides of the Pregel, and pushed to the eastern and northern front of the fortification belt of Koenigsberg against the resistance of our bravely fighting troops. In heavy fighting, 47 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

On the fifth day of the defense fighting in Kurland, the violence of the attacks decreased as a result of the heavy losses suffered by the enemy. His attempts at breaking through at Libau and Frauenburg remained unsuccessful. Here, 26 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Strong formations of German battleplanes and fighters joined in the winter battle on the Eastern Front and disabled 29 tanks and destroyed 675 motorized and horse-drawn vehicles as well as 28 guns. Further heavy losses were inflicted in low-level attacks against infantry columns.

In the west, the British launched only minor attacks on the Roer between Roermond and Linnish yesterday. When still in the state of deployment they were effectively shelled by our artillery. In the St. Vith sector and northwest of Wiltz, our troops likewise repulsed the attacking Americans or checked them on the main battlefield. Southeast of Remich local actions continue. An enemy tank attack was smashed by our artillery fire.

In Alsace, the enemy is maintaining his strong pressure in the fighting zone southeast of Rappoltsweiler and northwest of Muehlhausen. Yesterday there was only activity by low-flying enemy planes over western Germany. In the early evening hours some British nuisance-raiders penetrated as far as the Reich capital.

Our retaliatory fire on London continues.

ADVISING CHUNGKING ARMY

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 26.—A new combat command has been set up in China to help advise the Chungking army, Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army Forces in China, who recently returned to Chungking from a visit to Burma announced today, according to a Chungking report. He said that the new command will consist of an American officer headed by Major General Robert McClure, his Deputy Commander.

EAM Seeks Aid to End Meddling by Scobie

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Reliable Greek sources said today that the EAM had formally suggested that the United States, Britain, Soviet Union and the French Provisional Government send an Inter Anti-Axis Commission to Greece to "put an end" to intervention by Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, according to an Athens dispatch.

Simultaneously it was learned that Regent Archbishop Damaskinos was considering sending an ultimatum to the EAM to force an early start of peace negotiations. The EAM and the Greek Government are now operating under an armistice.

Dmitri Partisalides, Secretary General of the EAM, signed the identical letters intended for delivery through the International Red Cross to Washington, London, Moscow and Paris but the International Red Cross refused on political grounds. The letters charged that Scobie "attacked and began the war against the resistance forces" and that if Scobie's intervention were ended "the people will be free to use democratic institutions and establish a government of general representation."

Captives Reach Piraeus

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—More than 1,000 British war prisoners as well as Greek citizens taken as hostages by the ELAS were taken on board the British warship Grey which reached outside the port of Piraeus from Volos today, according to an Athens report.

To Exchange Prisoners

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 26.—The majority of British war prisoners still held by the ELAS are to be exchanged for ELAS prisoners, an Athens broadcast revealed today.

The report said that many ELAS men are surrendering themselves to the British, including 23 officers and in Salonika two Germans have given themselves up, who did not take up arms against the British but aided the Greek rebels in other ways.

Meanwhile, the talks in Athens between the Greek Government and the EAM representatives have been postponed again until the number of delegates is decided. It has been agreed that both sides should be represented by only three members but the EAM sent six delegates to Athens and the talks are held up until settlement of this point.

BRITAIN DENIES RUMOR

Cranborne Tells Lords United Chungking Sought

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—British foreign policy regarding Chungking was disclosed by a Government spokesman during a debate on the war situation in the House of Lords yesterday, according to a London dispatch.

Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominions and leader of the House of Lords, speaking for the Government in the debate, refuted as unfounded suggestions made in some quarters that the British Government was a little lukewarm on the question of unity in Chungking.

Cranborne asserted, "It is the earnest desire of the British Government to see Chungking strong, united and prosperous and able to play again its full part in the world."

MATSUI TO OVERSEAS BODY

General Iwane Matsui assumed the presidency of the Central Society of Japanese Abroad on January 26, at the seventh meeting of the advisers and directors of the Society which was held at 10:30 a.m. the same day. General Matsui succeeds Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, who died some time ago. Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada, permanent director, carries on, as also Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, regular adviser.

General Matsui made his inaugural speech to the assembled advisers and directors. Then the meeting came to a close at noon.

CITATION

The great exploits of Superior Private Kanhin Bokumura, who met a glorious end in the Bhamo operations in Burma and who was cited by the Army Commander, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

The announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted by the Army Commander to Superior Private Kanhin Bokumura for his great exploits in the Bhamo operations in Burma where he met a glorious end. This fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Superior Private Kanhin Bokumura.

Participating in the Bhamo operations in Burma, the above, as a rifleman, assumed the duty of defending a position and distinguished himself on many occasions for about one month under severe enemy attacks from the land and air.

On the night of December 14, when the main body of his unit started a deployment movement by breaking through the enemy's cordon, Superior Private Bokumura, who was a member of the Itai Squad, was ordered to reduce the enemy's heavy machinegun position on the west bank of the Irrawaddy River.

Defying severe gunfire, the Superior Private, who was leading the squad despite the fact that he was badly wounded, dashed into the enemy position carrying explosives. As a result, the enemy position was blasted and several of the defending troops were killed. Thus, he facilitated the execution of the operational plan of his unit. With his mission fulfilled, the Superior Private met a glorious end.

The Superior Private had always fulfilled his military duties diligently, and his valiant action on the battlefield and his spirit of loyalty and patriotism can be regarded as a good example of the Japanese soldier. His military achievements are outstanding, wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

January 6, 1945

The Army Commander.

FINAL SOLUTION UNLIKELY ON THORNY BALKAN ISSUE

British Paper Is Pessimistic; Spread of Soviet Influence Stressed in Survey

(Continued from yesterday)

The Communist Party in Rumania in the past had not been powerful, as will be seen from the fact that its membership had never exceeded 2,000 on the basis of reports from British and American sources, and there had not been any single occasion where a candidate put forward by the party was returned to the Chamber of Deputies. Lately, however, the ranks of the party have been swelled by Communists who had returned to Rumania from the Soviet Union where they had gone in quest of shelter when Rumania entered the war. But the presence of the Red Army in Rumania is the principal reason of the great power the party apparently has in the country.

Desires Power

The growing indisposition of the Communist Party to work with the second Sanatescu Cabinet, of which there is little doubt in the light of the way in which it behaved in the situation that led to the formation of the Cabinet is indicative of its determination to bring about a condition under which it can come to power. It is easy to imagine that the Communist Party is bound to perform an exceedingly important role in Rumanian politics in the days to come.

The Sanatescu Cabinet has, since it came into being, been endeavoring to ingratiate itself with the Soviet Union by adopting measures likely to appeal to the Communists such as the conduct of the purge with increased vigor, rounding-up of 4,000 members of the Iron Guard, seizure of the men who have held the post of Minister of the Interior since 1940, arrest of the Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister who signed the Wien Agreement, and detention of Rumanians of German descent as enemy nationals after being deprived of their nationality.

On top of these measures came the action of the Cabinet in promulgating a law under which all Soviet properties which had been seized would be returned to their owners within five days.

It seems that the pro-Soviet policy of the Sanatescu Cabinet is having no effect on the Soviet Union which continues to be dissatisfied with the Cabinet.

The feeling of the Soviet Union toward Rumania is evident from the fact that the War and Working Class came out in the latter part of November with a report that the Soviet Union had demanded that the truce agreements entered into by Rumania with the anti-Axis countries be fulfilled at once.

Manu Is Attacked

The War and Working Class also attacked Friedric Manu, president of the Agricultural Party in Rumania, whom it branded as the leader of the fifth column and heaped abuses on those members of the Sanatescu Cabinet who represented the Agricultural Party.

It also announced that the Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar, H. A. Vyshinsky, had visited Bucharest on November 8 with the declared purpose of observing the way in which the truce agreement was being adhered to by Rumania and remained there for some time, holding conferences with the leaders of the Rumanian Government.

The Sanatescu Cabinet resigned on December 2 and General Nicolae Radescu was ordered by the King to organize a new Cabinet.

The political change, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, was precipitated by the insistence with which Rumania was asked by the Soviet Union to carry out the provisions of the truce agreement and by the charges made by the Soviet press that five members of the Rumanian Cabinet who represented the Agricultural Party were neglecting to clear the provinces from which they came of troublesome elements.

The Moscow radio announced on December 5 that it had been decided by the Radescu Cabinet to found a new Agricultural Party on the merger of the Communist element of the Agricultural Party and the agricultural front.

Faces Growing Difficulties

In the field of economy Rumania is facing growing difficulties. There is an abundance of ruble currency and military notes issued by the Red Army in the country and the situation is such that the Rumanian Cabinet is at a loss to know what to do in order to end it. At a time 3,500,000,000 leis in military notes were in circulation at the beginning of October, according to The Times, the Economist and other British newspapers and magazines.

On November 2 the rule was laid down by the Rumanian Cabinet that one lei should be equal in value to 100 rubles and one lei military note of the Soviet Army to five leis. It was announced at the same time that exchange was to be made by December 1.

The notes in circulation in Rumania increased nearly five times during the period from August 1939 till September 1944. As for prices, they are believed to have risen at least four times during the same period. In these circumstances it is perceived by observers that whether there will be an aggravation of the situation which has arisen in Rumania from inflated prices will depend largely upon the scale on which the Soviet Union will make purchases of Rumanian products and materials.

Already cattle, foodstuffs, and fuel, valued at from 8,000,000,000 to 9,000,000,000 leis, have been requisitioned in Rumania by the Red Army. Corn even for seed has had a similar fate. This is the explanation of the pessimism which is held by observers regarding the crop of 1945.

In a survey of the economic position of Rumania the fact must not be overlooked that the equipment of the tobacco, boiler, and motor factories in Bucharest, besides more than 2,000 tractors and large quantities of agricultural implements in Rumania have been moved to the Soviet Union by the Red Army on the grounds that these were Soviet properties.

Communications Unsatisfactory

As for communications in Rumania, it is in a highly unsatisfactory state, due largely to the fact that there has ceased to be connection between the main railway lines, which have been changed to the wide gauge, and the branch lines.

A recent report declared that the Rumanian Government had declined to consider the proposal of the Soviet Union to have it try to induce Britain, America, and other countries to sell the oil concessions they have in Rumania to the Soviet Union.

The conditions in Bulgaria are recounted below:

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union ended on September 7, two days after the Soviet Union went to war with it.

(To Be Continued)

Liquid Fuel Supply For Japan Assured

An adequate supply of liquid fuel for the execution of the war will be secured, declared Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida and other Government officials, at the meeting of the Fourth Division of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives held on Sunday. Kazuo Kawayama questioned the government on the liquid fuel problem as viewed from various different angles, and Munitions Minister Yoshida answered as follows:

"Efforts will be made to obtain an adequate supply of liquid fuel by adopting various measures. Under the present war situation, it has become difficult to depend on oil supplies from the south. Yet, every possible effort will be directed toward assuring the shipment of crude oil, and also toward the development of oil resources in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

"Thus, the question of obtaining alcohol from potatoes has become important. Particular attention is being directed to the production of airplane fuel by securing crude oil, producing alcohol, and also securing pine-root oil. In, conclusion, it can be said that no difficulties will be experienced regarding the task of obtaining liquid fuel for the execution of the war."

Lottery Issue Discussed

Absorption of surplus money held by the people by means of issuing lottery tickets is limited, and the amount issued cannot total more than ¥600,000,000 a year, it was revealed by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata at the session of the Third Division of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Sunday. Kaku Kawasaki, who question the Government, said that the actual revenue of ¥300,000,000 out of the lottery ticket issue of ¥1,500,000,000 was too small, and the Finance Minister, in explaining the reason why a large amount of revenue cannot be expected, declared as follows:

"There are three kinds of funds, investment funds, savings funds, and speculative funds. Investments funds and savings funds may reach quite large figures, but this is not the case with speculative funds. The first issue of the Fulken, amounting to ¥50,000,000, was sold, but the second issue's sale was only about ¥33,000,000, leaving more than ¥10,000,000 still unsold.

"Thus, it is seen that there is a limit to any plan to absorb the people's purchasing power through lotteries which cannot be forced on the people. Thus, the plan for issuing lottery tickets cannot be made on a large scale."

YANKS ADMIT BLIND RAID

B-29's Severely Counterattacked Over Tokyo, They Reveal

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The U.S. 20th Bomber Command today announced that "considerably strong" formations of B-29's based in the Mariana Islands raided Tokyo the same afternoon and that the raiders were severely counterattacked by Japanese fighter planes, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement admitted that the American raiders bombed the city from above banks of clouds but refrained from disclosing the damage sustained by the B-29's and other matters, the same dispatch added.

2 B-29'S OVER TOKYO

Drop Incendiary Bombs; Enemy Raids Hachijo Island

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber coming by way of Suruga Bay forced its way over Tokyo at 9:57 p.m. on Sunday while another B-29 also appeared over the metropolis at 1:03 a.m. the following day after passing over Suruga Bay. The two raiders dropped some incendiary bombs before fleeing eastward.

A small number of B-29's coming from the Marianas made their first raid over Hachijo Island at 3:40 a.m. on Monday.

ENEMY SHIPS DAMAGED

Shinpu Airmen Go Into Action Over Lingayen Bay

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 28.—Going into action over the Lingayen Bay on January 25, the Shinpu Special Attack Corps inflicted damage on an enemy battleship or a large cruiser. In a furious assault against the enemy warships and freighters in Lingayen waters that night, Japanese Air Units damaged a large transport and a destroyer.

A total of 24 B-25 and P-38 planes came to attack the southern part of Mindanao Island on the morning of January 26.

Nation's Income Bared At Budgetary Session

Ishiwata Avers Figure Will Reach ¥90 Billion in Fiscal Year

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata speaking in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday estimated that the total income of the nation for the 1945-46 fiscal year would reach ¥90,000,000,000 in round figures.

He also revealed the intention of the Government to set the goal of the national savings movement for the 1945 fiscal year at ¥60,000,0000,000.

Mr. Ishiwata's speech was in response to Sutesuke Fujimoto, who at a previous session of the Budget Committee had desired full information about the State capital plan for the 1945 fiscal year.

Mr. Ishiwata's reply follows: "It may be estimated that national income for the 1945 fiscal year will reach approximately ¥90,000,000,000. Judging by the material and human resources which are available to the State, the total national income for the 1945 fiscal year will amount to approximately ¥90,000,000,000. Of the total national income, ¥18,500,000,000 will be spent in national prefectural taxes. The national and prefectural bonds will account for ¥47,000,000,000.

"These amounts, aggregating approximately ¥65,000,000,000, will make up the capital available to the Government for use in meeting the needs of its financial program for the 1945 fiscal year. There is the balance of ¥24,500,000,000. Of this amount, ¥13,000,000,000 will be used for the financing of industrial undertakings. There remains ¥11,500,000,000 which will be allocated to the fund for the maintenance of national consumption. When all is considered, it will be proper to set the goal of the national savings movement for the 1945 fiscal year at ¥60,000,000,000."

EFFECT LANDING ON PELILIU

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 28.—Sallying forth from Palau Island, a Japanese Unit commanded by Sublieutenant Shigeo Hori of the Imperial Navy, on January 17, effected a landing on Peliliu Island.

Immediately upon landing, the Japanese attacked the enemy airfield.

Sublieutenant Hori's unit was the second to effect a landing on Peliliu Island, the first being Commander Taniji Endo's unit which also sallied forth from Palau Island and inflicted heavy damage to the enemy.

F.D.R.'S ORDER ILLEGAL

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 28.—Action by Judge Philip Sullivan of the Chicago Federal Court declaring as illegal President Roosevelt's order to the United States army to take over and operate Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order house of Chicago, was clearly a heavy blow to the administration, according to a Chicago report. The court said that the company is not a war plant. Stunned by the court's decision, Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board today declared that it vitally affected wartime structure and the handling of labor disputes and added that it would mean the collapse of the WLB unless the decision was reversed or Congress acts.

Enemy Air-Borne Units Encircled Near Lashio

By Courtesy of the Press Section

With the reopening of the India-China air transport route as their aim, eight divisions of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces of the Chungking Army are attempting to advance to Wanching, while two other divisions of the same forces are trying to drive forward into the Namkhan sector. Fierce battles are now raging.

On January 17, about 500 air-borne troops of the combined U.S.-Chungking forces descended at Nampek, a point between Wanching and Lashio. Japanese Forces have encircle these enemy forces and are now engaged in mopping-up operations.

Meanwhile, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, the 50th Division of the newly organized Chungking 1st Army and the British 36th Division, which are advancing southward, attempting to force a breakthrough into Nomdmit in order to cut off the Japanese line between Lashio and Mandalay. Some troops of the British 36th Division in concert with the Chungking 90th Division have crossed the Irrawaddy River, but they were severely counterattacked by the Japanese.

In the area west of the Irrawaddy River, four enemy divisions consisting of the British-India 2nd Division, the 11th Division, the West African 20th Division, and the 44th Armored Division, advanced to the sector northwest of Mandalay. Holding their positions firmly, the Japanese are continuing to fight galiantly.

Along the Chindwin River, the British-Indian 5th Division and the West African 20th Division are attempting to drive forward to Moniwa and Pakok.

Meanwhile, the activity of the British task forces in the Indian Ocean area has become noticeable.

AID FOR REICH REFUGEES

People Arrive in Berlin From Areas in Path of Soviet Drive

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—Extensive relief measures have been organized in Berlin for the numerous refugees arriving hourly at the Berlin Railway Station from the eastern districts of the Reich flooded or threatened by the Soviet offensive tide. The headquarters for refugee relief has been established in a large Berlin theater, where great activity prevails day and night.

The headquarters' food office issues provision tickets for three days. Its information office advises the refugees on railway schedules. If the refugees stay in Berlin, which is permitted only in exceptional cases, shelter is provided by the headquarters. Mothers and children are taken care of by a social auxiliary relief organization.

Physicians and a Red Cross first-aid station attend to the health needs of the refugees. Sufficient hot and cold water is always available. Meanwhile, the headquarters has arranged for special trains to gather the refugees from areas in the east which have become battlefields.

OPPOSES DICTATORSHIP

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 28.—Chou En-lai, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Yenan Regime, who is now in Chungking has proposed a meeting of all political parties in Chungking and Chungking-controlled areas in order to form a coalition party in the Chungking Government, a Chungking report disclosed today.

Chou proposes, the immediate abolishing of what he calls "one party dictatorship" in favor of the democratic coalition Government that will recognize all anti-Japanese groups.

NAMED 'STILWELL ROAD'

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in the China area, in a joint broadcast today officially renamed the Ledo road as the "Stilwell Road," according to a Chungking dispatch.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1945

THE FUEHRER'S ANNIVERSARY

It was exactly twelve years ago today that Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of the German Reich. Today when Germany is faced with what may well be the greatest test in her history, the significance of the leadership of the indomitable Fuehrer indicates clearly what the outcome of this test is bound to be.

The accomplishments of the German nation since the assumption of power by Chancellor Hitler needs no detailed review. Crushed and crippled by the vindictiveness of her arrogant enemies at the end of the last World War, Germany seemed finished as a nation. But under the magical touch of the Fuehrer, Germany astonishingly resurrected herself to regain her military strength, to restore her political vitality, and to solve her overwhelming social and economic problems until she emerged as the model nation of Europe. But even more importantly she gave birth to the concept of the New Order in which all Europe could be saved from the chaos and insanity of the post-Versailles system to enjoy peace and prosperity on the basis of justice and reason.

The selfish reactionary Powers who stood to gain from exploiting the perpetuation of the old anarchy could not, of course, regard these developments with equanimity, and they pounced upon Germany in an attempt to destroy her noble mission. But against overwhelming odds Germany has time and again weathered every crisis to defend the ideal of a better new world. The leadership of the Fuehrer has enabled the German nation to disclose undreamed of depths of power to survive against all opposition.

Today these enemies of light and progress are hurling their forces at Germany in their final desperate frenzy. No one can tell what the immediate military outcome may be. But whatever the military exigencies of the moment, one fact stands unmistakably clear. That is that the concept and ideal of the New Order in Europe can never be destroyed. Whatever the extent of the enemy invasion, whatever the political machinations of the enemy, the New Order is something which cannot be destroyed by force. Based on inevitable logic and necessity, the idea of the New Order will live through all trials to prevail in the end, for it is the only idea upon which a successfully operating European system can be based.

Today, on the anniversary of the rise of Fuehrer Hitler to power, the German nation and the whole world can rest assured that the ideal which he introduced to the world and which he has championed for twelve years will now never disappear. The essence of his constructive work has already been consolidated to last for all time, whatever may be the transient outward physical appearances. The spirit of the great Fuehrer who has already brought about this result cannot fail but to inspire the German people to continued heights of perseverance so that the spirit of his ideal will live forever in their hearts until it blossoms forth in full flower in the end.

GREEK MEETS BRITON

When Greek meets Greek a sharp bargain is proverbially expected. But the Anglo-Greek deal which has been concluded recently would seem to show that when Greek meets Briton of Mr. Churchill's caliber it is not the Briton who gets trimmed. It is, however, a moot question whether British guns or British gold played the larger part in getting the better of the bargain in Athens.

Britain, most dangerous when most apparently benign, was anything but benign over the widespread popular movement in "liberated" Greece for a democratic Government of the Greek people's own choosing to replace the puppet regime Mr. Churchill foisted on them. Mr. Churchill, in a fit of rage over the possible escape of the Greek prize he thought he had definitely secured at Teheran, lost both head and temper, qualifying as bandits and robber gangsters the quondam heroes and patriots of the anti-German Greek resistance bands, when it seemed that they might succeed in establishing a regime in Greece free of British influence and with possible communist leanings. He later recovered his British phlegm to some extent, it is true, and flew to Athens at Christmas with a tongue dripping honey. But though Mr. Churchill tell the Greeks ever so blandly that all he wishes for Greece is an orderly democratic government of Greece's own choosing, the facts remain that the Papandreou regime was, and the Plastiras regime is, supported on the points of British bayonets; the British armed intervention in Greece is to blast the opposing peoples' party out of existence; and that no Greek political party unfavorable to British power plans, however great its popular support, will be allowed to come to power in Greece if Churchill and Scoble between them can prevent it.

With Britain's cloven hoof in such plain evidence the ELAS forces and the EAM party did well to be on their guard. They resolutely refused to lay down the arms by which alone they might defend their own and Greece's liberty. The negotiations then fell through. But not for that were they able to avoid the British trap. Under compulsion of British guns, the ELAS troops have been forced to agree to withdraw from all the principal strategic points in which Britain is interested, namely, the region around Athens, the northern half of the Peloponnesian Peninsula, the Salonika area, and the principal islands in the Ionian and Aegean Seas. With these regions under British control, Britain cannot only keep all Greece in political, economic and military subservience but gains the desired control of the Aegean Sea, dominates the Dardanelles outlet, and, what is still more important to Britain, blocks the southward spread of Soviet influence through the Balkans athwart her lines of communication in the Eastern Mediterranean. Britain's rejoicing over this outcome of the Athens meetings only confirms that this is what Britain really sought in her armed intervention in the internal affairs of her "liberated" ally. Having gained this vital end, Britain is no longer so verbally solicitous of Greek welfare and order. She makes no further difficulties over the Greek civilian hostages still in ELAS hands. She no longer insists on disarming the ELAS forces, provided only they keep out of the areas Britain intends to control. Do not both these apparent concessions serve, indeed, to keep hostility between the rival Greek parties alive, and give better play to the classic divide-and-rule tactics in which Britain is past master?

For all his gains in Greece, however, Mr. Churchill nevertheless had to pay a considerable, if intangible, price, which may possibly eventually outweigh the immediate tangible advantages. Every British bomb dropped on the defenders of Greek liberties also blew the last vestiges of Britain's "liberator" pose to pieces. Every shot British armies were ordered to fire on the people of Greece served to widen the underlying rift in Churchill's coalition government at home. In the United States moreover, uneasiness over British war aims has so far increased that one Senator recommends the recall of American troops from Europe if Greece is typical of the kind of "liberation" the war is being fought for.

The Anglo-Greek encounter which cost Greece her liberty may permit Mr. Churchill to present Mr. Stalin with a Greek fait accompli to offset the fait accompli in Poland when the Big Three meet. It has, however, completely destroyed Britain's ideological stand, and starkly revealed the total and no longer concealable disunity of purpose among the so-called United Nations.

At Which End

The judge pointed his cane at the prisoner before him. "There's a great rogue at the end of this stick."

The prisoner smirked: "At which end, Your Honor?"

ROOSEVELT'S MARGIN OF VICTORY

1944 Elections Show a Definite Decline in Popularity

By FREDERICK WIEHL
(From the XXth Century)

I

Outside the Republican camp in the USA, there were few political observers who doubted that Roosevelt would win the 1944 election; the only question was how big his margin would be. In the twelve years during which he has been in power, Roosevelt has had an unprecedented chance of organizing a gigantic political machine and building up a large following of people who were in one way or another under obligation to him and on whose votes he could count. To understand this we must look at Roosevelt's first three terms.

When, after many years of Republican rule, Roosevelt moved into the White House in 1932, Washington was flooded by unemployed politicians who surged upon the capital from the remotest corners of the United States. They came with requests for appointments for themselves as well as for their friends back home. Usually these friends were the local district and precinct leaders of the Democratic Party, who had helped to get Roosevelt elected. Now it was up to Roosevelt to help them.

Within the first hundred days of his presidential term, Roosevelt rushed enough bills through the Democratic Congress to take care of his loyal followers. He put through the NRA (National Recovery Administration) Bill, which provided many jobs for the district and precinct Democratic leaders; the CCC (Civilian Conservation Commission) for the support of unskilled workers, and the PWA (Public Works Administration) for that of skilled workers. With these he could give jobs to all who asked for one, provided, of course, they were members of the Democratic Party and were found to be loyal supporters of the President himself. In addition, by means of expendient loans from the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation), he obtained pledges from important industrial leaders throughout the country.

All this required billions of dollars. But those who received this money—the entire enlarged Democratic Party—spoke up for Roosevelt and defended his spending. They grew so fast in numbers that they overwhelmed the voices of those who objected.

The Federal Bureaucracy

Under the American Constitution, the forty-eight states are supposed to be practically supreme in their own territories, and the Federal Government is supposed to handle only certain limited national affairs. But comparison of State Government employees with the number of Federal Government employees operating within any one of the forty-eight states reveals the fact that there are now far more Federal than State employees.

The Ohio State Government manages to get along with 25,000 employees. But the Federal Government has 90,000 employees in Ohio. In Massachusetts there are 21,000 State employees; Federal employees there total 129,000. In Pennsylvania there are 44,500 State employees and 215,500 Federal employees. The State Government of Wyoming employs 1,100 people; the Federal Government's payroll in Wyoming is 6,200.

With more than 3,000,000 civilian employees—not including the Army and Navy—the Federal Government now has more persons on the taxpayers' payroll than the combined total of all the employees of all the forty-eight states plus all the employees of all the country's county and municipal governments. This cannot be blamed on the war; for 55 per cent of those persons are not directly engaged in the war effort. Since July 1939—more than two years before Pearl Harbor—the Federal Government has increased the number of its new employees almost 50 per cent every six months, despite repeated recommendations to the contrary from Congress. Bureaucracy, rabbitwise, is self-multiplying. The consequences of its fecundity are apparent everywhere. When Thomas Jefferson was President (1801-09), there was one Federal employee for every 5,308 persons. Today there is one Federal employee for every 45 persons—men, women, and children—and this does not include Federal employees in the armed forces.

This bureaucracy is not elected by the people. It is not responsible to the people. It does not answer for its actions at the polls. Yet it spends the people's money, disregards the will of the people's elected representatives, and is extending its power over the people's lives—down to the last cross-roads, village, and farm.

Thus the Federal bureaucracy in the United States may well be called a class and compared with the Soviet bureaucracy in the USSR. They are similar in size and serve a similar purpose: to perpetuate the rule of Roosevelt and Stalin respectively.

The Machine at Work

The first test of Roosevelt's supporters came in 1936, when he ran for re-election. The machine he has built up worked well, thanks to the special oil with which it was greased. In 1940 it was more difficult. The United States had a tradition against servant but was against a third term, third terms. It believed in a second term to honor a worthy public to discourage presidents from using their position to build up a voting machine which would perpetually keep them in office by a series of re-elections. This is exactly what Roosevelt did. By means of favoritism and public spending, he managed to create a special class of Americans who received special benefits and whose duty it was to re-elect Roosevelt for as many terms as he desired.

Once the third-term precedent had been broken, the Democrats as a class began to show signs of arrogance. No longer were they satisfied with their public-works jobs. More money and more favor were demanded of Roosevelt as the price for making him the first third-term president of the United States. Strikes took place among the workers of the PWA throughout the country. Roosevelt faced a crisis. Most of the important public-works projects in the United States had been completed between 1932 and 1940. The general public had begun to criticize Roosevelt's spending, the more so as it had failed to solve the unemployment problem. By 1940, the 1932 total of 13,000,000 unemployed had only been reduced to 10,000,000. The public-works projects had shifted into useless fields. Streets were built which are never to be used, elaborate buildings were erected which were unnecessary, even theatrical performances were financed under the guise of being "public works."

The Way Out

At that time, British propagandists in the United States were securing a certain degree of sympathy from the American public for their war. The country was swamped with propaganda for "Bundles for Britain" and social aid to the destitute and war-stricken population of Britain. This created an atmosphere of war-consciousness in the United States. The psychology of the American people moved from public works to war, and Roosevelt saw a convenient substitute for public-works spending in war spending.

Very soon after the 1940 election, Roosevelt embarked on a policy toward Germany consisting of "war sanctions," "steps short of war," orders to "shoot at sight" on German submarines, and all the other familiar steps of provocation. Simultaneously, like action was taken against Japan; in November 1941 this crystallized in the refusal to continue negotiations for the adjustment of differences between the United States and Japan. When Japan declared war on December 8, followed by Germany, Roosevelt was able to tell his countrymen that the United States "was being attacked." War now became the official excuse for spending. Instead of spending hundreds of millions on public works, Roosevelt was now in a position to spend hundreds of billions on the war. According to the New York Daily News of July 23, 1944 Roosevelt has in his twelve presidential years spent 370 billion dollars, which is more than three times as much as all American Presidents before him spent in 144 years.

Roosevelt was now almost as supreme in the USA as Stalin was in the USSR. His political critics attacked him viciously, and the workers staged numerous strikes against his wage policy; but his bought-and-paid-for supporters upheld his popular prestige.

In addition to the millions of persons directly connected with the Roosevelt machine, there are many millions who have in one way or another benefited by Roosevelt's New Deal. Among them are more than 10,000,000 unemployed of the thirties who recall that it was Roosevelt who paid them their dole and who feel that they owe their present employment in the huge armament industry to Roosevelt's policy. Then there is the large number of traditional Democrats in the South who vote for their Party no matter who the candidate may be ("my grandpa was a Democrat, my papa was a Democrat, and I'm a Democrat too!"). Even when the Democratic fortunes were at their lowest, in 1928, six Southern states voted Democratic. Furthermore, owing to his pro-Jewish policy Roosevelt could count on practically all Jewish votes.

(To Be Continued)

He Gets the Bill

Doctor (to patient): "You've had a pretty close call. It's only your strong constitution that pulled you through?"

Patient: "Well, doctor, remember that when you make out your bill."

U.S. WAR AIMS

By JAPONICUS

II

She makes a display of the same old bugbears of "nazlism" and "Japanese militarism," under which she says freedom would be lost for all, white or black! There is, on the contrary, a chance under "American democracy" a chance for the colored people to obtain freedom, equality, and democracy after the war. That is the purport of her arguments for mollifying the feelings of the colored people. To prove her thesis she presents an ingenious triple classification of white Americans.

The first group is the smallest. They have no race prejudices.

The second group is much larger than the first. It is made up of those in whom race prejudice is deeply ingrained because tradition still holds them bound or because their lack of intelligence and economic opportunity demand a class lower than their own so that they can feel superior to somebody.

According to the author, should the Axis win, the first group would be killed and the second group would be their friends!

The mass of the white Americans belong to the third group. These "willingly or unwillingly" acknowledge prejudice, but they are "beginning" to believe "in varying degrees" that their prejudice is wrong.

The existence of this third group—a highly heterogeneous group indeed—is a hopeful sign for Mrs. Buck and for colored people generally.

We must frankly tell the authoress that her arguments are hardly convincing at least to the slow-witted Orientals. Take, for instance, the miscegenation laws in the United States. We understand that some thirty states forbid intermarriages between white persons and negroes, and that in some thirteen states the legislative ban is extended to intermarriages as between whites and members of the Mongolian race. They are not sheer matters of social prejudices. They enunciate a deliberate policy duly enacted by august legislative bodies and acted upon by courts of justice. One would indeed rub one's eyes, if one should see all these legislative racial discriminations eliminated from the American statute books in the name of democracy. Will America fundamentally change her policy regarding nationality and immigration laws after the "war for democracy" so as to place all the races on an equal footing? Will the Australians pay homage to the principle of racial equality and abandon their White Australian policy? Will the Americans and British after their supposed victory grow penitent and mend their domineering ways toward the Oriental races? For making Asians believe all this, Mrs. Buck has to produce much more conclusive evidence than the existence in America of the nebulous fluctuating "third group."

The above skepticism that lingers in our mind does not signify that we disagree with the authoress in her concept of "democracy" as comprising the denial of imperialism and of racial discrimination.

Mrs. Buck stoutly maintains that after the war the former principles of empire and imperial behavior must go. We heartily agree, Asia suffered for centuries under western political and economic dominance, and to eliminate "western imperialism" in, not to drive "western people" out of East Asia constitutes the very objective of our joint war. Will that come to pass after the supposed Allied victory? If, however, Mrs. Buck should scrutinize the political behavior of her own government vis-a-vis Europe, Asia and Africa, would she not detect therein disquieting signs against which, if she is to be consistent she has to make a vehement protest? Or does she now laugh in her sleeves with the satisfaction that she has done her bit as an American citizen?

The authoress maintains that in the postwar world there should be racial equality. We entirely agree. She will perhaps recollect that after the last World War it was Japan that insisted on that very principle which was, however, rejected not alone by the mundane Australian politician, but by the most academic and idealistic of American statesmen. She may or may not have seen the same principle in the Great East Asia Joint Declaration as constituting one of the joint objectives for the realization of which East Asian nations have pledged their words. She would certainly have to agree with this principle of the Pacific Charter and the only question is whether her opinion is supported by the political leaders of her country and of its allies. Is not actual Anglo-American policy supporting the opposite thesis she apparently disparages, viz., to make the Asiatics "to settle down into a docile race by keeping the weapons of rebellion from them"? Do not the loudly proclaimed intention of their statesmen to disarm Japan without at the same time evincing any sign of their readiness to adopt the same policy regarding their own armaments clearly indicate that the Anglo-American policy is moving in the reverse directions?

Last but by no means the least, the eminent authoress may well be reminded that but for Anglo-Saxon imperialism and racial superiority complex toward East Asia, which she condemns, no bloody war would have marred the serenity of the Pacific Ocean.

(End)

CHINA'S CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Editor's Note: The following article by Tetsuo Oyama appeared in the December issue of the Toa Bunkaken.

V

It is an undeniable fact that Chiang Kai-shek desired to bring about the restoration of the Chinese race by following the example of the Japanese, but his failure lies in the fact that he only saw the superficial side of Japanese morality and failed to understand real Japanese morality; moreover; his attempt at a return to ancient culture failed, because he never passed any criticism on the defects of Chinese culture and was a slave to arrogant egotism. Confucianism is China's political philosophy which attained a considerable perfection, but naive Confucianism such as was advocated by Chien Tzu possessed a character which was highly individualistic and utilitarian. The spiritual product which was brought about by overcoming and giving up these defects of Confucianism and by a process of refining, purification and training under a totalitarian guidance—the cultural discipline of 2,000 years and under the benign influence of the glorious natural polity, is no other than the Japanese Confucian spirit or Confucianism which was taken into the Japanese spirit. If, therefore, China desires to revive Confucianism as an inherent culture having creativeness, she should learn from the spirit of Japanese Confucianism or a Confucianism devoid of the defects which have been bound up with that teaching in the land of its origination. It should be noted that China can never be restored by means of an individualistic and human Confucianism.

When one reviews the history of China extending for 4,000 years, one comes across as one of its characteristics the phenomenon of dynastic revolutions. This involves the idea that the sovereign assumes the throne because he receives the command of Heaven and when he disobeys the decrees of Heaven he must abdicate. Thus, the two ideas, namely, abdication in favor of a virtuous successor and revolt against a tryannical sovereign as a heavenly decree have characterized the history of China. The second characteristic of Chinese history is the family and the grouping of families in the local system which, in turn, formed the basis of the Chinese society. Thus, the unifying ties of the Chinese are the families, rather than the State. While the unity and autonomy of the families is strong and formidable, the connections between the State and the families are very weak. It is this characteristic of the Chinese families that impeded the development of the State in China. It is clear then that the Japanese spirit will prove the source of the needed reorganization of the Chinese State.

Failure of Kingly Way

The following ideas are contained in the doctrine of kingly ways in China: the essence of the universe is life; morality is harmonious with the inborn nature of man and it exerts itself first of all in the relations between parents and children; and thus filial piety is the root of all virtues. But, as pointed out by Shozaburo Watari in his work, "the Kingly Ideas of China", it is apparent that the filial piety of China can be applied to a family but not to a State. Although it is stated that filial piety is turned into loyalty, there can be no loyalty resulting from filial piety, between the sovereign and the subjects, since the sovereigns are theoretically appointed by the decrees of Heaven. Moreover, although the relations between the parents and children in a family and filial piety are rightly appreciated, society is pluralistic in essence and thus it would be highly difficult to transplant the Way of the family to society. The Chinese find the most ideal moral essence in the natural family, and taking it as a model, they try to consider the whole land as a family and the sovereign as the father of all the people. But this is only a fiction. For this reason, the pure morality of filial piety in China is the way of the family but cannot be the way of the land or of the State. The idea of government through filial piety is an ideal of kingly way which has actually proved an impossible utopian notion.

An entirely different picture is presented in the case of Japan which was founded as a family State with the Imperial House as its nucleus, because in our case, the country itself is a large family in the real sense and thus the way of the land or "Kodo" in essence is the way of the family with filial piety as the principle. In this family state having the Imperial House as its center, its teeming subjects observe the instructions of the Imperial Sires and support the Imperial Rule—this is our loyalty which in essence is our State filial piety. In our State, it is not a fiction to say that the State is a large family. Ours is a real family in which the Emperor is the Father or Head of this large family. It is State filial piety that the subjects serve the Father of the land, and this filial piety between the ruler and the subjects is known as loyalty. In China, although filial piety was considered as the foundation of morality, its application to the entire land remained only a ideal and failed to be actualized. In Japan, however, the way of the land or "Kodo" exists primarily as a State filial piety. The ideal relations between the sovereign and subjects, which the kingly ways of China tried but failed to establish, firmly exist as a matter of course in our way of the nation. All the ideals which have failed to materialize in the kingly ways of China have been realized in our State Way.

I have only given a single example by way of explanation. It is clear that the Japanese spirit offers food for though in the task of achieving the restoration of China. In a sense, it may be said that the kingly ways of China are in an undeveloped stage. It would not be improper for China to take Japan as her model in her attempt to make a return to her inherent racial culture. The Chinese are facing a heaven-sent opportunity for realizing at one bold stroke that which they had failed to materialize during the past 2,000 years.

(End)

Sorrows at Both Ends

It may be difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, but it's tough for a poor man to hang around on earth.

The most brilliant fortunes are often not worth the little ones required to gain them.—Rochefoucauld.

KEY TO SOLUTION OF CHINA PROBLEM

By GAKU MATSUMOTO
Member of the House of Peers

The war Japan is fighting now is one that will decide the destiny of the world. This war had its origin in the fact that Chungking, failing to comprehend Japan's true intentions, courted trouble and disturbed the peace of East Asia and further in the fact that America and Britain, on whose protection the Chungking regime recklessly relied, wanted to take advantage of the situation to carry out their imperialistic ambitions.

In view of the great gravity of the issue involved we must fight it out until final victory, and in order to do so, it is most important that we should have a clear grasp of our war aim. In the Imperial Rescript declaring war, it is mentioned: "This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but endanger the very existence of our nation. The situation being such as it is, our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and crush every obstacle in its path. "Here is clearly set forth the reason why the Japanese nation took up arms and herein also is proclaimed our war aim. As it is for its existence and self-defense that the Japanese nation appealed to arms, the war must by all means be fought to final victory, and because we are fighting for the righteous cause victory must surely rest with us.

Not the Object But the Result

It must thus be remembered that the construction of a new world order is not the object; the security of East Asia and the creation of a new world order are the result of the victory which will crown our cause of righteousness and self-defense. To win this war is to gain for Japan a just and powerful voice which nobody can dispute in international affairs. It is hardly necessary to say that without this powerful voice Japan cannot hope to cope successfully with the international situation which is subject to kaleidoscopic changes. On all battlelines we must completely crush the armed forces of America and Britain and by thus depriving them of their fighting spirit we must make them sue for peace. Otherwise, it would be impossible for us to win success in the arena of international politics. Without this complete victory, Japan's efforts of many years for the establishment of world peace would mean nothing and the task bequeathed by our ancestors would never be achieved.

In my opinion, Japan can acquire this voice in international politics by settling the China problem successfully. It is well for us to consider deeply the implications of the War of Greater East Asia and direct renewed attention to the solution of the China problem. The great importance of the China problem is clear from a careful perusal of the Imperial Rescript declaring war.

I may repeat that it is putting the cart before the horse to think that the China problem can be settled by crushing America and Britain and reconstructing Greater East Asia. The fact is that the settlement of the China problem is the key to world peace.

Trust Is Necessary

Japan and China are charged with an important mission for the fulfilment of which they are called upon to share the common fate. For the two nations so closely bound to realize fully their common mission, they must, above all, learn to trust each other. China must understand that Japan is absolutely innocent of territorial designs or free from any ambition to control China. Japan simply wants China to return to her proper position as one of the two big pillars of East Asia, correctly understand and pursue the Three People's Principles enunciated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose memory is held in reverence by the Chinese people, as well as appreciate Japan's true intentions and efforts to help China to realize her aspirations embodied in these Principles. When China has done this, genuine friendship will spring up between the two nations and this Sino-Japanese friendship will certainly make a valuable contribution to world peace. The significance of the "cultural war for the construction of a New World" will then be clearly grasped.

Mutual distrust was the cause of many misunderstandings which have hitherto prejudiced Sino-Japanese relationship. It is high time that both nations make a fresh start. That is to say, each must make sincere efforts to amend the mistaken course it has pursued in the past. When all past disagreeable memories are buried in oblivion and New Japan joins hands firmly with New China, the China problem will make a big step forward toward solution. Herein we can find the key to the renaissance of the world.

The solution of the problem cannot be achieved through political, economic and military efforts only. Its true solution is possible only when both nations understand each other thoroughly and the superb cultures which they possess become interchanged between them to form their flesh and blood. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction have hitherto been waning on both sides. Bewildered by the oldness and magnitude of the history of China, the Japanese people have made no earnest effort to understand China, concluding too hastily that the country is not understandable. As for the Chinese people, in trying to understand Japan, they allowed their vision to be warped by superficialities and thus formed too low an estimate of Japan's ideals and her faculty of execution which lay beneath the surface. Both nations looked at each other through the colored spectacles furnished by America and Britain, only to play into the hands of these international arch-plotters. Both must frankly admit the mistakes they have made in this regard. When a thorough understanding is established and true friendship is restored between them, they will clearly see their true enemies who have kept them estranged from each other.

Dynamics of New China

What must, then, be done to bring about a good understanding between the two nations? Before answering this question, we must consider who are the driving force in present-day China. It is not this military leader or that who moves China today. It is the Chinese intellectuals who are the prime movers. If I say that Chiang Kai-shek is not the real leader of Chungking, some critics will surely dissent and point to the success of his New Life movement, his awakening of racial consciousness among the Chinese and the permeation of his principle for the overthrow of "Japanese imperialism" in refutation of my contention.

But it must be remembered that the credit for the success of these movements cannot be given to Chiang Kai-shek alone. It is obvious to anybody who knows real China that their success is ascribable to the activities of the Chinese intelligentsia. It is true that China has a large population of 400,000,000 but it is a limited number of intellectuals that lead this vast nation. Recently I had the opportunity of discussing the situation with a Chinese intellectual leader in Peking, and when I expressed the view that even if Chiang Kai-shek might now alter his attitude and decide to cooperate with Japan, it did not necessarily mean that the populace would follow his lead and act similarly, this Chinese intellectual slapped his knee and signified his entire concurrence. This episode goes to show that it is a mistake to attach much importance to the attitude of the political leaders of Chungking in surveying the Chinese situation.

Cooperation of Intelligentsia Needed

If we want to secure China's cooperation, we must win over the Chinese intellectuals. In other words, we must try to gain their confidence in Japan. Needless to say, mutual confidence between the two nations is essential to the formation of a common cultural front.

If Japan and China discuss and elaborate measures in the spirit of mutual confidence, it is confidently to be expected that all problems, political, economic and military, which have hitherto baffled, all efforts at solution, will be satisfactorily and speedily settled. The cultural work is essential to the establishment of mutual confidence, however, and so long as this important work receives scant attention as at present, the prospects of the settlement of those problems cannot but be slender. There is an urgent need therefore, for the launching of cultural enterprises.

(To Be Concluded)